



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 53. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1819.

[VOL. XXXII.]

## DOCUMENTS.

TRANSMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, OF 7TH DECEMBER, 1819.

### No. I.

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2. From the same to Mr. Adams, secretary of state; dated Madrid, 20th Feb. 1818.
3. Paper A. in Spanish.
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7. From Mr. Erving to Mr. Adams; dated Madrid, April 5, 1818.
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Extract of a letter from Mr. Erving, minister plenipotentiary from the United States, in Spain, to Mr. Adams, dated Madrid, 10th Feb. 1818.

"The king has lately made large grants of land in East Florida, to several of his favorites; and I am credibly informed that within these few days he has, by a sweeping grant, given all the remainder to the Duke of Alagon, captain of his guards, and the Count of Puno Rostro, one of his chamberlains. This is, perhaps, his mode of preparing for a cheap cession of the territory to the United States."

From the same to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated Madrid, 26th February 1818.—Extract.

"The king has lately made large grants of lands in the Floridas to several of his favorite servants. The enclosed papers A and B, have been furnished to me, as extracts from the deeds to the principal grantees—the Duke of Alagon, captain of the body guards, and the Count of Puno Rostro, one of the chamberlains. Mr. Vargas, treasurer of the household, has another grant. In fine, I am led to believe that his majesty has given away the whole of the lands in that quarter, which had not been previously granted."

A.—[TRANSLATION.]—Original omitted.

To the Duke of Alagon.

All the uncultivated land not ceded in East Florida, which lies between the banks of the river Saint John and that of Saint John, as far as the mouths by which they empty themselves into the sea, and the coast of the Gulf of Florida, and the adjacent islands, with the mouth of the river Hijueros, in 26th degree of latitude, following the left bank up to its source, drawing a line from Lake Macao, and then descending along the road from the river St. John to the lake Valdes: crossing another line from the extreme north of said lake to the source of the river Amurama; following its right bank as far as its mouth, in the 28th and 26th degrees of latitude, and running along the sea coast, with all the adjacent islands, up to the mouth of the river Hijueros.

B.—[TRANSLATION.]—Original omitted.

To the Count of Puno Rostro.

All the uncultivated land not ceded in Florida, comprehended between the river Perdido, to the west of the Gulf of Mexico, and the rivers Amurajo and Saint John, from Popa, until they empty themselves into the sea on the eastern side; by the north, the line of demarcation with the United States, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, including the desert islands on the coast.

From Mr. Erving to Mr. Adams, dated Madrid, 5th April, 1818.

EXTRACT.

"In my despatch, No. 60, [of Feb. 26,] I mentioned the grants of lands in Florida lately made by the king of Spain to several of his courtiers, and enclosed extracts from those in favor of the duke of Alagon, and the count of Puno Rostro. I have just now obtained a copy of

that in favor of Don Pedro de Vargas, treasurer of the household, and it is herewith transmitted. I hope soon to be able to obtain full copies of the grants to Alagon and Puno Rostro."

[The original, of which the following is a translation, is omitted.]

### THE KING:

My governor and captain general of the island of Cuba and its district, under date of the 25th of January last, Don Pedro de Vargas, manifested to me as follows: Sire—Don Pedro de Vargas, knight of the royal militia y order of Alcántara, treasurer general of the royal house and patrimony of your majesty, with the most profound respect, at your royal feet, exposes—that there is a quantity of vacant and unpeopled land in the territory of the Floridas, and desiring that, if your majesty shall deign to reward his passable services, and the proofs which he has given of his loyalty, it may be without the least burthen on the public treasury, or in the prejudice of any third person, as may be done at present by some lands of that country, he beseeches your majesty that, by an effect of your sovereign goodness, you would deign to grant to him the property of the land which lies comprised within the following limits: that is to say—from the mouth of the river "Perdido," and its bay in the Gulf of Mexico, following the sea coast, and ascending by the rivers of "Buen Socorro" and of "Mobile," continuing along the "Mobile" till it touches the northern line of the United States, and descending by that in a right line to the source of the river "Perdido," and following the river "Mobile," in its lower part, and the bay of that name, returns by the sea coast towards the west; comprehending all the creeks, entries and islands, adjacent, which actually belongs to Spain, then, returning by their northern line, comprehending all the waste lands which belong, or may belong, and are in dispute or reclamation with the United States, according to the tenor of the treaties, and also, all the waste land not ceded to any other individual, which is between the river "Hijueros," in East Florida; and the river "San Lucia,"—drawing a line from the source of one river to the source of the other, and following, by the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the "Hijueros" to the point of "Tancha," and doubling this, by the coast of the Gulf of Florida, to the mouth of the river "Santa Lucia," with the islands, &c. adjacent.

Considering the contents of this exposition, and attending to the merit of the individual, and his accredited zeal for my royal service, as also to the advantages to result to the state from peopling the said countries, I have thought proper to accede to the favor which he solicits, in as far as it be not opposed to the laws of these my dominions, and communicated it to my council of Indies for its fulfillment, in a royal order of 2d February last. Consequently, I command and charge you, by this, my royal "cedula," [scroll] that, conforming to the laws which regulate in these affairs, and without prejudice to third persons, that you efficaciously aid the execution of the said grant, or favor, taking all the measures which may conduce to its due effect, as also to the augmentation of the population, agriculture, and commerce of the aforesaid possessions, giving account from time to time, of the progress made for this in my will, and that due notice be taken of this "cedula," in the accountant general's department of the Indies. Dated in Palace, 10th March, 1818. I, the King. It is rubricated, by order of the King, our Lord, Estavan Varca. It is rubricated—fees 240 reales of plate. [Here follow four signatures.] Addressed.

To the governor and captain general of the Island of Cuba, and its district, that he may do what is suitable, to the end that the favor granted to Don Pedro de Vargas, of various lands, situated in the Floridas, and other things therein mentioned, may have effect. Corrida. [Here follows a signature.] Taken notice of this, in the accountant general's of the Indies' Department. Madrid, 3th March, 1818. Josef de Texada. It is rubricated—fees gratis. [Here is another signature.]

From Mr. Erving to Mr. Adams, dated Madrid, 26th April, 1818.

EXTRACT.

"I perceive that Mr. Pizarro would be very glad to terminate [the negotiation] here. In the mean time, I shall continue to work with him, to the end that his communications to Mr. Onís may be made as favorable as possible to a prompt adjustment of it at Washington. In this view, I asked him yesterday what had been said respecting Florida. He answered vaguely; but I perceived that there was some question of passing it to the United States, in compensation for the claims. I therefore begged him to prepare, in his instructions to Mr. Onís, for a difficulty which must certainly arise, if any "transaction" of that kind should be proposed; that the claims in question would probably be liquidated by the United States, in such form, by commission or otherwise,

as might be most convenient to themselves; but that, finally, they must be paid out of the sale of the lands. Now, the king had lately given all those lands away, as I had fully informed my government; to complete the "transaction," it would, therefore, be absolutely necessary that the whole of those grants should be cancelled. Mr. Pizarro here held me a long discourse about sovereignty, territorial property, &c. &c. I told him that we had no difference of opinion about those distinctions, and the other matter connected with them, but that his error was in supposing that we meant to pay for the sovereignty only. We did not estimate that so highly as he imagined; I enlarged very much upon whatever relates to these points, and brought him to consent that these grants might be cancelled, and indemnity given to the grantees in New Spain, or elsewhere: I say "I brought him to consent"—I mean that he said enough to convince me that there will be no difficulty on this head. I am not so certain that I have induced him to send, by his courier, such instructions on it to Mr. Onís, as may render another reference to his government unnecessary; but I propose to see him again to-morrow, and to re-urge the matter."

From the same to the same, dated Madrid, May 14, 1818.

EXTRACT.

In my late private letter (which was dated April 26,) I related to you what passed between Mr. Pizarro and myself, upon the subject of the grants of lands in Florida, lately made by the king, and I mentioned, that I should see him the day following, and endeavor to press my opinion on that point, in such way, as, if possible, to obtain that he might in advance instruct Mr. Onís in conformity to it. I saw him on the 27th, as I proposed, before the departure of his courier; neither I produced the desired effect, or not, I cannot positively say, but, immediately after, he wrote to the council of the Indies, in consequence of which, the council sent orders to the duke of Alagon, and the count de Puno Rostro, directing them not to make sales of the lands granted to them: this fact, which I had received through a private channel, I ascertained yesterday in conversation with Mr. Pizarro. I cannot find that the council has written to the other grantees, Vargas, but Mr. Pizarro said, that it should have done so; be that as it may, all sales made by the grantees are, ab initio, void, by the laws of Indies;—there are obligations, also, of a very onerous kind, imposed by those laws, on all grantees, calculated in fine to produce the objects which such grants have in view, viz. the population and cultivation of the territory. Obligations, which grantees of large tracts (under a prohibition to make sale) cannot possibly fulfil; less of all, such grantees, who, besides not having a cent, are overwhelmed in debt.

From the same to the same, dated Madrid, June 13th, 1818.

EXTRACT.

He, Mr. Pizarro, then entered into the principal matters in question, and, firstly, spoke of the limits on the side of Florida. He concluded this subject by saying, that though the king, with a desire to accommodate himself to the views of the United States, had concluded to make the cession, and to make it as valuable as possible to the United States, as I had seen in the promptitude with which he had acted on my suggestion, and given orders to the council of Indies, relative to the late grants, (as particularly communicated to you in my private letter of May 14,) yet his majesty was fully aware, that the value of the public land in the territory to be ceded would be infinitely beyond what the United States could demand under the head of indemnities; hence, it was reasonable to expect, that the difference should be made up to him by concessions on the other side."

From the same to the same, dated Madrid, July 22d, 1818.

EXTRACT.

"The convention had scarcely been ratified, when I was alarmed by information which I received from a good source, that the king had rescinded the prohibition placed on the late grantees of land in Florida, as communicated to you by my private letter of May 14.—On this occasion, I wrote a confidential note to Mr. Pizarro, pointing out the evil to result from such a procedure. He replied to me in a way to tranquilize me, and to confirm my opinion of his good faith. Copies of that correspondence are herewith enclosed."

[COPY.—TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.]

Mr. Erving to Mr. Pizarro.—Private.

MADRID, July 18, 1818.

Your excellency will recollect, that messrs. Alagon, Puno Rostro, and Vargas, were placed, by an office from the department of Indies, under certain prohibitions, relative to the lands given them by the king; those prohibitions were considered, by you and by me, as annulling the grants. On the importance of this measure, we are already agreed; now I am informed, that Mr. Vargas has

received another office from the same department, (Indies) by which office, the difficulty with regard to him is removed; that is, he is actually free to sell the lands in question, or to profit of them, (always in conformity to the laws,) as may best suit him. I know not whether messrs. Alagon and Puno Rostro have received similar offices; it is to be presumed. This news alarms me, because I foresee that this transaction will throw new difficulties in the way of negotiation at Washington. It is in vain to expect that we should arrive at a state of harmony without a transaction which shall embrace all the points in the discussion; the cession of Florida must necessarily, an article in this transaction, and it is quite certain that the United States, in such case, cannot receive Florida as indemnity for its reclamations, since the date of the convention (1802) are not annulled; according to a statement I have just received, through an indirect channel, from Philadelphia, these reclamations may amount to the enormous sum of twenty-five million of piastres.

The office written to Mr. Vargas is, I am persuaded, unknown to you, and cannot have resulted from our late accord, relative to the convention, but your excellency will instantly perceive, that it will take that character or appearance, and do infinite mischief. I have already informed my government of what has passed between your excellency and me, relative to the affair of messrs. Alagon and Co. Ought I at present to think that every thing is changed since the ratification? I cannot too much lament the results. I yet hope that I may have been badly informed relative to the fact in question, but I have my information from a person who is interested with Vargas, one to whom he had ceded a portion of his interest in the land before he received the first office; be it as it may, knowing your excellency is in good faith, and that the affair is worthy of your attention, I have thought it my duty to expose it to you.

Yours, with much respect and esteem.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

[COPY.—TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.]

Reply of Mr. Pizarro.

Sir—I have just received your esteemed letter, which was addressed to me under yesterday's date, communicating to me your apprehensions respecting the alienation of the lands in Florida, granted to several individuals. I repeat to you all that I have said on this subject; consequently you may be tranquil; and I flatter myself that nothing will happen which can injure the negotiations with the government of the United States, which ought to have been persevered long since, of the sincerity which directs the march & policy of the Spanish government, and of its earnest desire of a happy termination of all the points in discussion, by means of a friendly arrangement.

I renew to you, &c.

JOSE PIZARRO.

Saccedon, July 19, 1818.

From Mr. Erving to Mr. Adams.

Madrid, Sept. 26th, 1818.

[EXTRACT.]

"The paper herewith enclosed is a copy of the King of Spain's grant of lands to the Count of Puno Rostro."

[Translation.]

THE KING.

My Governor of the Floridas, Brigadier the Count de Puno Rostro, submitted to me, on the third of November last, what follows:

"Sir: The Brigadier, the Count de Puno Rostro, Grande of Spain of the first class, and your Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, in actual attendance, &c. &c. with the most profound respect, submits to your majesty: That, prompted by the desire of providing, by all possible means, the improvement of the extensive waste and unsettled lands possessed by Y. M. in the Americas, which, by their fertility, offer the greatest advantages, not only to your memorialist, but to the state, provided due effect, as is hoped, be given to the noble project formed by your majesty's memorialist, of converting a small portion of those deserts into the abode of peaceable christian inhabitants, whose industry will increase the populations of your kingdoms, promote agriculture and commerce, and thereby add immensely to your royal revenues. This enterprise should be conducted by a person, (who,) with a knowledge of the country, would combine the intelligence necessary for comparing the progress made by other nations in similar situations, and particularly by the United States, which, within a very recent period, have advanced their power to an extraordinary height, and especially in the instance of the Mobile country, adjoining Florida, which, in the last six years, has received such an influx of emigrants, as to be converted from a desert waste, into a rich commercial province, highly improved and peopled with more than three hundred thousand u. s. A similar change would be effected in Florida within eighteen or

twenty years, by the adoption of judicious arrangements, and by those exertions which your Majesty's memorialist proposes to employ for the promotion of his personal interest, and consequently that of the state. Relying on the merits of the case, and the lively interest felt by your Majesty in the national prosperity, and in the services and sacrifices of your Majesty's memorialist, he humbly requests your Majesty, that taking into consideration, you would be graciously pleased to grant and cede to him, in full right and property, and the mode and manner required by law, all the waste lands not heretofore ceded in Florida, lying between the Perdido, westward of the Gulf of Mexico, and the rivers Amurajo and St. John, from Popa to the point where it empties into the ocean, for the eastern limit; and, for the northern, the boundary line of the United States; and, to the south, by the Gulf of Mexico, including the desert islands on the coast. He therefore humbly prays, in consideration of the premises, and the unquestionable advantages to be derived by the nation, your majesty will please to grant this his petition; and thereupon direct the necessary orders to be given to the local authorities to afford him all due aid and protection, as well in designating the territory referred to, as in giving full effect to the whole enterprise. All which he hopes from the munificence of your majesty."

Having taken the premises into consideration, and bearing in mind the distinguished merits of the memorialist and his signal zeal for my royal service, as well as the benefits to be derived by the state from an increase of population in the countries, the cession whereof he has solicited, I have judged fit to grant to him the same, in so far as is conformable to the laws of these my kingdoms, and to make it known to my Council of the Indies, for its due execution, by a royal order of the 17th December, in the year aforesaid; wherefore, I charge and command you, by this my royal cedula, with due observance of the laws to such cases pertaining, to give all effectual to the execution of the said cession, taking all requisite measures for the accomplishment without injury to any third party, and to the end, that the said Count of Puno Rostro may forthwith carry his plans into execution, in conformity with my beneficent intentions, in favor of the agriculture and commerce of the said territories, which require a population proportioned to the fertility of the soil, and the defence and security of the coast, he giving regular accounts of his proceedings, for such is my will; and that due note be taken of the present cedula in the office of the Accountant General of the Indies. Done at the Palace, the 6th of February, 1818.

I, THE KING.

By command of the King, our Lord,

ESTEVAN PAREJA,

To the Governor of the Floridas:

That he may take the necessary measures to give due effect to the grant, in favor of the Count Puno Rostro, of a tract of country, situate in West Florida, as above specified.

CORR'DA.

Duly noted in the office of the Accountant General of North America—Madrid, March 13, 1818.

JOSEF DE TEJADA.

Extract from the propositions of Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State,

made 20th Oct. 1818.

[TRANSLATION.]

"2. His catholic majesty, to give an eminent proof of his generosity, and the desire which animates him to strengthen the ties of friendship and of good understanding with the United States, and to put an end to the differences which now exist between the two governments, cedes to them, in full property and sovereignty, the provinces of East and West Florida, with all their towns and forts, such as they were ceded by Great Britain, in 1763, and with the limits which designated them in the treaty of limits and navigation, concluded between Spain and the United States, on the 27th October, 1795: the donations or sales of lands made by the government of his majesty, or by legal authorities, until this time, are, nevertheless, to be recognized as valid."

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to Don Luis de Onís, dated Department of State, Washington, 31st Oct. 1818.

"Neither can the United States recognize, as valid, all the grants of land until this time, and at the same time renounce all their claims and those of their citizens for damages and injustice sustained by them, and for the reparation of which, Spain is answerable to them.—It is well known to you, sir, that notice has been given, by the minister of the United States in Spain, to your government, that all the grants of land lately alleged to have been made by your government, within those territories, must be cancelled, unless your government should provide some other adequate fund, from which the claims above re-

ferred to, of the United States and their citizens may be satisfied.

"From the answer of Don Jose Pizarro to this notice, we have reason to expect that you will be sensible of that necessity, and that some time may be agreed upon; subsequent to which, no grant of lands within the territories in question shall be considered as valid."

Extract of a letter from Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, 16th Nov. 1818.

[TRANSLATION.]

"My second proposal has been admitted by your government, with this modification, that all grants and sales of land made by his catholic majesty, or by lawful Spanish authorities, in the Floridas, from the year 1802 to the present shall be null and void. To this modification in its absolute sense, I cannot assent, inasmuch as it is offensive to the dignity and inalienable rights of the crown of Spain, which, as the legitimate owner of both the Floridas, had a right to dispose of those lands as it pleased. And, further, as the said modification would be productive of incalculable injury to the bona fide possessors, who have acquired, settled, and improved those tracts of land.

"The extent of what I can agree to is, that the late grants made by his majesty in the Floridas, since the 24th of January last, the date of my first note, announcing his majesty's willingness to cede them to the United States, (the said grants having been made with a view to promote population, cultivation, and industry, and not with that of alienating them,) shall be declared null and void, in consideration of the grantees not having complied with the essential conditions of the cession, as has been the fact."

(To be continued.)

## Mrs. E. Jones.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement she has hitherto received from her friends and the public in general, informs them that she has recommenced her SCHOOL in the frame house on Limestone-street, formerly occupied by Joseph Postlethwait; where she hopes, by her attention, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

November 25th, 1819—45-3t

## 250 Dollars Reward.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 25th day of November, 1819,

WHEREAS, it is represented to the board of Trustees, of the town of Lexington, that several houses in the town have most probably been burned by design. Therefore, Resolved, that a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, shall be given out of the Town Treasury, to the person who may discover and bring to conviction, the incendiary who may have in any instance, criminally set fire to any building in said town.

By order of the Board,

A copy. Attest,

H. B. SMITH, clerk.

December 3d, 1819—49-3t

## AUCTION NOTICE.

Charles Edwards,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will attend to Sales at Auction, (on his own account,) of Real and Personal Estates, Merchandise, Bank Stock, &c. and solicits a share of public patronage, which by his attention to the interests of his employers he will endeavor to merit. Apply to him at the Store of Messrs. Shreve & Gombis, where all orders will meet prompt attention.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Auc.

September 1—36-3m

## Preparatory School.

FOR YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

Will be opened on Monday the 13th inst. in the house next Mr. Stephen Chipley's on Limestone-street.

The subscriber feels diffident in undertaking the higher branches of tuition, but thinks he may confidently promise to those parents who may trust their children to his care, faithfully to teach them the rudiments of an useful education.

An EVENING SCHOOL will commence at 6 o'clock.

ABRAHAM CARTER.

Reference to Dr. C. W. Cloud.

Lex. Dec. 6, 1819.

## For Sale.

THE FARM on which I live, three miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill road, between

81 and 83 Acres of land,

In good repair and fences, well watered, and excellent Garden; out houses, dairy and spring house, and a highly finished Dwelling House, with a pump of good water close to it. I wish to sell said Farm with the crops of Wheat, Oats, Corn and Hay, and all my Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry; Household and Kitchen Furniture, all the farming and garden Utensils. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

A. GIRAUD.

December 3.—40-3t

## Woodford County, Sel.

TAKEN UP by John Graves, of said county, being near Clearcreek Meeting-house, a SOREBEL HORSE, supposed to be 5 or 10 years old, about 14 hands high, a pair of old shoes on before; blaze face, and roached, some saddle spots, no brands perceivable—appraised to 25 dollars before me this 7th day of June, 1819.

N. B. A little lame behind.

J. DAVISON, J. P.

A copy. Teste.

JOHN MCKINNEY, Jr. & W. O.



# Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.  
LEXINGTON—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have determined to decline selling BOOKS and STATIONERY on CREDIT in future. To avoid the sacrifice of feeling which will be made by a personal refusal, they confidently trust that no person will make application for credit after the appearance of this advertisement. Were it necessary to assign a reason for adopting this measure, they would state, that the extensive credits which they have heretofore given, and the great want of punctuality on the part of those credited, have already involved them in considerable difficulties. They have but two alternatives, either to decline crediting, or to give up business.

James W. Palmer,  
Wm. W. Worsley.

Lexington, Ky. December 28, 1819—53

## THE STATE LINE.

On Wednesday last the house of representatives were engaged the whole day in discussing a bill for the adjustment of the boundary line between this state and Tennessee. What has been its fate we cannot tell. If the bill shall have passed in the shape in which it was engrossed for a third reading, it provides for the appointment of commissioners to meet those from Tennessee, retaining to the legislature the power of supervising their acts and agreements relative to the adjustment of the private claims in the disputed territory.

We fear there will be so many clogs tacked to our commissioners, that they will not be met by their adversaries, who are delegated with powers of a plenipotentiary character. There is something in the business we cannot comprehend, which occasions the difficulties alluded to—and we heartily hope it may not be speculation in head rights, &c. &c. &c.

From all the evidence which has yet been developed, nothing appears to vary the line from 36° 30' north latitude.—The same impression exists generally, and why it is that any impediments are thrown in the way of a speedy arrangement is beyond our divination.

## EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

Frankfort, December 29.

On Monday last a quorum of either house did not attend. In the evening of that day, the members who had gone to their homes, commenced returning. It is believed no new sentiment concerning relief has been brought back with them. The friends of the wise and feeling measures which may be the result of the future labors of the general assembly, tending to the great object in view, anticipated the clamors of monied barbers and pecuniary leeches. It is this description of the community who always hold themselves in readiness to pounce upon the unfortunate—and make wretched victims of the poor and honest.—Their conduct in this respect is impelled by gripping avarice, and consecrated in their own circles, by a wretched and cold-hearted perversity of nature—such as is wholly inconsistent with the genius of our republican government. In some sections of the commonwealth, these people may vaunt and gasconade for a season. Time, however, will correct their errors—for truth, virtue and humanity are principles which will prevail in every enlightened community.

The temporary law that has passed is gaining popularity in every direction. The suspension for even sixty days will be found to be of great public utility. It is true some little feeling has been excited in different parts of the state by pseudo and pragmatic politicians, and rich and mercenary creditors. Bustle and noise, however, among this description of citizens will have no effect upon the active friends of the law, and of the more extensive measures to which it is to lead.

The Senate have not yet been able to form a quorum since the recess. Perhaps one will appear to-day.

## EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS,

dated Frankfort, December 30.

The permanent measure of relief is not yet settled upon. The property law and a suspension of specie payments is principally spoken of. The Senate have not yet formed a quorum this week.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

## THE SIXTY DAYS STOP LAW.

Has been passed by the legislature of Kentucky, notwithstanding the objections of the executive. Those objections were based, principally, upon the unconstitutionality of the measure. If those objections were unfounded, the legislature certainly had the right, (a constitutional majority concurring) to adopt the measure.

It is, however, the purpose of this

sketch to shew, that the law is not warranted by the constitution, and that the legislature had no power to adopt it.

The first section of the first article of the constitution provides, that "the powers of the government of the state of Kentucky, shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judicial to another." And that each department might be confined within its proper sphere, the second section provides, that "no person or collection of persons, bring of one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others." It would seem that the judiciary was created at the same time, by the same power, and under the same authority with the legislature, and as a department of government, entitled to equal rank, and equal consideration; having "powers properly belonging" to it, beyond the control of the other. At the time of the adoption of the new constitution, there was a system of jurisprudence existing in the country, established by law—and the first section of the schedule to the constitution provides, that all laws in force at that time, and not inconsistent therewith, should continue as though the same had not been made; and that those in office should continue in the exercise of their duties. It may then be taken for granted that the judiciary is a part of the government—that the courts constituting that judiciary are immediate creatures of the constitution, although they may be to a certain extent, subject to the regulations of the legislature.

The constitution in relation to the judiciary, provides that courts shall exist, be kept open, &c. Let us enquire what constitutes a court.—Sir William Blackstone, in his commentaries upon the laws of England, (and that the common law definition is the only legitimate one, none will question) in vol. 3, p. 25, says, "In every court, there must be at least three constituent parts—the actor, reus, and iudex. The actor or plaintiff, who complains of an injury done; the reus or defendant, who is called upon to make satisfaction for it; and the iudex, or judicial power, which is to examine the truth of the fact; to determine the law arising from that fact; and if any injury appears to have been done, to ascertain and by its officers apply the remedy." Is it not then a power, properly belonging to the judicial department of government, to hear, to determine, and when an injury has been done, to apply the remedy, by carrying such determination into execution? Is it not a power incident to, and inseparable from a court? Can it be said, that any tribunal is a court, that does not possess, as well the power to apply the remedy, as to enquire into and ascertain the right? Of what is the judicial power composed? A right to hear, to determine, and to enforce that determination. It would be absurd to call that a court, which did not possess the one as well as the other. Is it not then plain and apparent, that the execution of the judgment or decree of a court (when made) properly belongs to the judicial department of government, and with which the legislative department has no right to interfere? If it be not a power properly belonging to it, what power does? May not the legislature as well take upon themselves to hear the controversy of the parties, as to supercede the execution of the judgment?—May they not as well determine a cause and say what shall be done, as to say what shall not be done, after it has been adjudicated upon by the proper authority.

But a right is claimed for the legislature, under the 14th section of the 10th article of the constitution, to suspend laws. A right, which no man in his senses would ever have dealt to them, if no such section existed. They have the power to make, and to destroy;—which would, without any thing more, give them the power to suspend laws. Any one who is at all acquainted with the history of the country and government, whence we derived our existence and most of our laws, must know, that the section under which the authority is claimed, was inserted, to guard against the exercise of that authority, by the executive department of the government. "No power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the legislature or its authority," was perhaps, borrowed from Magna Charta.

The kings of England, were in the constant habit of suspending the operations of the acts of parliament, as well as writs of Habeas Corpus; and the dangerous exercise of both of these prerogatives, has been very cautiously guarded against by our constitution. The legislature has a right to suspend laws—to repeal laws; but it has not the right to divest the judiciary of powers properly belonging to it. It has not the power to repeal those laws, necessary to the existence of the judiciary. If so, it may destroy an essential component part of the government, and thereby constitutionally destroy the government itself.

The right to suspend laws, does not necessarily carry along with it the right to suspend or supercede the judgments of the judiciary. The law is one thing, and the judgement of a court is another. The judgement of a court is an expression of the law, upon a case that has occurred, and it is an expression of the law that may exist at the time of the rendition of the judgement. Laws that are made to reach a case that has already occurred, and been adjudicated upon, must in their very nature be retrospective; and if a case of contract, they may impair the obligation of such contract.—For, "the existing laws, at the time of

making a contract, constitute a part of that contract," and its highest consummation is the execution of a judgement pronounced upon it. The constitution further provides, that there shall be no law impairing the obligation of contracts. If the legislature can stay proceedings under judgements of the judiciary, may they not declare void, proceedings already had under the judgements of the judiciary? If so, then indeed is the legislature omnipotent. All causes of a criminal or civil nature, are subject to their ultimate decision and execution.—By saying to a court—You shall no further proceed in a cause, they adjudicate upon laws they have made: a power from which, they are expressly inhibited.

It is contended that the 13th section of the 10th article means nothing. "All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and that right and justice shall be administered, without sale, denial or delay," seems to signify a great deal. It was not intended that judges should be always sitting; and in such numbers, as momentarily to hear, determine, and to carry into execution, every case that might arise, and be presented to them. If it were attempted, it might safely be said that justice would not be the consequence. Nothing more than a plain common sense construction can be put upon this section. When there is a right, it insures the remedy "by due course of law." The great object of the government being to prevent wrongs, and redress grievances, through the channels of the judiciary, it requires that that channel shall not be closed; & that a passage through it, shall not be delayed. If the legislature has constitutionally the power to suspend the operations of the courts for sixty days, they may as well suspend them forever; for with a power possessing such omnipotence, "time is an eternal now."

The measure is further justified, upon precedents furnished by other states. In matters of mere policy they might be entitled to some weight; but precedent can never authorize the doing of any thing which is wrong in itself. If it were, there are no crimes that would not be abundantly supported. If other states have been either so corrupt or so ignorant as to violate their constitutions, to make them yield to times and circumstances; by a strict adherence on our part, we shall be entitled to a rank and dignity still the more pre-eminent.

Lastly, it is said that if this be, there are other laws upon our statute book, which are unconstitutional;—granted. And is each successive legislature to be justified in a violation of the constitution, because of violations by their predecessors? If each successive legislature are to be thus justified, and shall go on in the work they have unhappily begun, a very few years will find us without any settled form of government—in a state of anarchy and confusion. Whenever we have rights, the brightest hopes of happiness, with social order, and social harmony, have vanished.

The times!—oh! the extraordinary state of affairs, will justify almost any course! For what was the constitution of the country created? In what does its great value exist? To be a rule of government, and in being at all times, and under all circumstances, the same. If it were intended to yield to times or circumstances, why adopt it? Why place around us barriers, and swear us not to overleap them. If the constitution of country be found insufficient for the great purposes of government; let us in the manner agreed upon, alter, reform, or abolish it. But in the name of liberty, let every one who regards the well being of society, or the situation of posterity, discountenance the violation of that last best hope of human happiness.

HAMPDEN.

## FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

### No. II.

That the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington has been greatly beneficial to some of the stockholders—(the favoured and fortunate few, who have directed its operations)—there can be no doubt. But that the course of business pursued by that institution, has been as injurious to the many, as it has been profitable to the few, is equally obvious. Many individuals who took stock in this bank, and borrowed money from it, after it went into operation, upon a pledge of their stock, have been pressed by the bank for payment; till they have been compelled to appease the insatiable cravings of this voracious institution, by a sacrifice of all their interest in it.—The bank lends to a needy shareholder, upon a pledge of his stock, and then, by pressing him beyond his ability otherwise to pay, compels him to relinquish the stock, in payment of the debt. In this manner the bank itself, being a person in law, comes to be a large stockholder in itself; and is itself owned, with all its stock, by a few men of immense wealth, who manage and control it, for the purpose of increasing their fortunes, and extending their power. Thus does there exist, in the very heart of this young republic, a powerful monied aristocracy, established by law, and strengthened by policy; sagacious, grasping, and ambitious in the extreme—which, if it be not destroyed, by the same mighty hand that gave it existence, will at no very distant period, paralyze that hand, by enslaving the people.

This corporation, having got possession of nearly all the stock of the smaller shareholders, and by a very artful and profitable policy, effected the destruction of most of the less powerful independent Banks, may now, if not restrained in some way by the legislature, enjoy

an almost exclusive monopoly of the monied transactions of the country. If our legislature, actuated either by mistaken or corrupt views, has chartered away a portion of the sovereignty of the people; let another, discovering the deception, or the fraud, without hesitation, give back to them that portion of their sovereignty, of which they have been so unjustly deprived; and solemnly warn them against such dangerous encroachments upon their rights and liberties in future. Let it be remembered, that no law can be just, which puts in the power of the few to lord it over the many—that laws are made for the benefit of the people, and not the people for the benefit of the law—and that all laws, however solemnly enacted, which do not tend to promote the happiness, and the security of the rights and liberties of the people, ought to be repealed.—*Salus populi suprema lex*—"the good of the people is the supreme law." This was the last law of the Roman Twelve Tables, and ought to be considered as a fundamental maxim in the government of every republic.

GRACCHUS.

From the Georgian.

Savannah, Nov. 22

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Our attention has been very forcibly drawn to this Institution by an advertisement of the board of managers, which we, a few days since, inserted in this paper. In any country but ours, the existence of a University, like that of Kentucky, is always an evidence of an aged and venerable society; but they are found here in infant communities. In other communities the blooms of science, (like those of the Aloe tree) require an hundred years to put forth; but whether the scions of literature are fostered with unusual care in the West, or whether the climate and soil are as favorable to the growth of vegetation, certain it is that that country has anticipated a century in its advancement in civilization and learning. If we speak of it in comparison with trans-atlantic countries. We believe that the addition of a Medical School to a University, is indicative of the highest step in the march of an academic institution—and this is the cause of our admiration, that a Medical School, upon the most ample and respectable basis, is now attached to the Transylvania University, of Lexington. The different Professors, are filled with the first abilities and learning of the United States, and will bear a comparison with the New-York and Philadelphia medical schools—we refer to the names of the Professors. It requires no prophetic skill to foresee that this medical school will be thronged with students in a few years, from almost every part of the Union. It will attract all the medical students from the states and territories along the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, because most congenial to them: It will draw them all from this side of the Alleghany mountains, and we believe from far beyond them, because the price of living at Lexington is cheaper by more than half, than it is at Philadelphia or New-York, and because the average health of Lexington throughout the year, is better than it is in either of the above named cities. Besides Lexington can compare with them in its society. There "the learned, the gay, the witty and the grave," can find congenial spirits. The population is large; the style of living magnificent among the devotees of the beau monde; and to a limited extent, the architectural elegance of the buildings is not surpassed upon an average, by the Eastern cities. We have remarked paragraphs of admiration which have filled the newspapers, when it has been discovered that a new town has sprung up in the wilderness—"as if by a stroke of enchantment!" Now we feel much more admiration when we behold the rapid advancement of young societies in literature. The sudden upspringing of a town on the banks of the Wabash, is the mere result of avarice and selfishness. It is nothing strange that the owners of lots are all in a hurry to get up their houses and rush into lucrative business—avarice spurs them on, and it is the stroke of enchantment that has erected so many towns. But this perpetual stimulus of interested motives does not operate in the promotion of the cause of science—here reason and judgment allure, there sordid passions impel to action. Therefore (we repeat) our admiration is much greater when we witness, as we now do, those gigantic strides of science in the western country, than when we are told a town is just established at Boon's lick, which a few years ago was a howling wilderness. Let British reviewers ridicule our literary productions—they may, with one, two, three or four exceptions, deserve it. But we beg them to say what change have we had, since the revolutions to make any progress in literature? What could be expected of a people who have been perpetually engaged in subduing savages; hewing down forests; preparing the rank earth for agriculture; building up great cities from their foundations; constructing our immense tonnage of shipping for commerce—in short, making "out and out," as it were, the whole of the vast and complicated machinery of society—in other words, making a country in 40 years out of trees, canebrakes and rocks. Is it fair for Old Madam England to boast that she is more highly embellished and accomplished than our young rustic damsel of the mountains, Columbia? Certainly she could not do it if she would but remark, that she is growing abominably wrinkled and decayed, while our buxom Goddess is young, rosy, and plump and still growing like a pumpkin vine.

## Kentucky Legislature.

(REPRINTED FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

A quorum having this morning appeared, the house proceeded to business.

Mr. Underwood, from the committee of Courts of Justice, made a lengthy and able report on the subject of the boundary line between this state and Tennessee. A detailed history of the grants from the crown of England was given the parallel of latitude 36 deg. 30 min. was, without any regard to Walker's line, deemed by the committee the true line—a just regard, throughout the report, was observed towards the rights and sovereignty of Kentucky. The committee closed by reporting a bill as a substitute for that which had passed the senate. This bill provides for the appointment of commissioners, by joint ballot, to meet those from Tennessee, and confer with them, and agree upon a permanent boundary settlement; which is to be reported during the present session of the legislature, subject to its ratification or rejection. If the commissioners do not agree, authority is designed by the bill to be given to the joint commissioners to refer the subject to judicial authority, or to disinterested characters.

Mr. Butler moved to lay the report and bill on the table for the present, and assigned a variety of reasons therefor. Mr. Underwood opposed the motion with a view to act on the subject with dispatch.

Mr. R. Wickliffe followed on the same side, each of the last gentlemen preferred referring the bill to a committee of the whole for to-day. Mr. W. did not wish the report and bill printed. The house was acting in the dark as to the sentiments of Tennessee. He, for one, should, when the matters were referred to committee of the whole, be for discussing it with closed doors.

Mr. Hays hoped the motion to lay the report on the table would prevail. He thought a compact between the two states ceding territory could not be entered into without the consent of congress. Caution should be observed on such an occasion. As to investigating the business with closed doors, he was wholly opposed to such a course. The house should act more magnanimously. Mr. H. enforced his positions in a speech of some length.

Mr. Butler proposed to modify his motion, so that the bill alone should be printed, and that it be committed for tomorrow. Mr. Hays named Thursday, and urged several reasons why he preferred it. Friday was named by another member. Mr. Underwood moved for its being committed to-day.

The question being put by the Speaker on each day, to-morrow was decided upon—and the bill ordered to be printed, as well as that from the senate.

Mr. R. Wickliffe moved that when the house go into committee of the whole to-morrow on the foregoing bill, they act with closed doors.

The motion was supported by Messrs. R. Wickliffe, Long and Worthington—and opposed by Messrs. Hays and J. Emmerson. The motion was negatived. Ayes 19—Nays 29.

Mr. Denny obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relative to civil proceedings. Referred to the committee of courts of justice.

Mr. R. Wickliffe asked for and obtained leave for the committee on the education of youth to make further report.

The engrossed bill to regulate the damages on protested bills of exchange, was taken up, and laid on the table for the present on account of the absence of the mover of it.

The bill to repeal the dwelling act was taken up.

Mr. Underwood offered a substitute, by way of amendment, to the original bill. The bill as amended, imposes a fine for challenging, accepting, going on the ground, &c. to fight a duel with deadly weapons. A petit jury is to assess the fine, and in doing that, to render judgment of disqualification against the person guilty. The present law is contemplated to be repealed by the bill.

Mr. Hays offered an amendment to the amendment, so as to embrace the offences if committed without the state.

Mr. R. Wickliffe moved that the bill with the amendments lay on the table until the first day of April next. Mr. W. avowed his object to be to retain the law as it now stood. He took a very comprehensive view of the subject of duelling, and deprecated the practice.

Mr. Hays replied at length. His objections to the law as it now stood were principally founded on the idea that it violated the constitution, in its operation upon a part of the community and not the whole. He also remarked upon the policy of the law.

Mr. Wickliffe followed in support of his motion—and called for the yeas and nays, and answered Mr. Hays' constitutional objections—and cited a decision of the court of appeals on the subject.

Mr. Hays rejoined, and occupied mainly the grounds he had before assumed. He thought it was impolitic to take oaths against the commission of crime. He knew a man in Hardin county who took a solemn oath before a magistrate that he would not drink any more—now the same person is as wet as a fish. See him when you will and his gills are dripping. Peter made a solemn asseveration that he would not betray his Lord—and violated it thrice before the cock crew. Each of the gentlemen done themselves credit in maintaining their respective positions.

Mr. Daniel opposed the motion to lay the bill on the table. The law as it

now stands ought to be repealed for various reasons. The principal grounds he took were—that it had not operated with any effect—that men of feeling could not be restrained by penalties, when an injury was to be redressed—that the law permits men to insult others, and then they fly to its protection. He should vote against the motion for these reasons, in addition to the belief that the existing act was unconstitutional. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 48, Nays 10.

Mr. Underwood communicated to the house information he had received that large sums of the paper of the bank of Kentucky, were about to be sent from Missouri in order to drain the specie therefrom—and offered a joint resolution, the object of which is a pledge on the part of the general assembly to sustain the bank and its branches in any measure they may adopt to discontinue specie payments. The resolution of course lies on the table one day.

And then the house adjourned.

## AN ACT

To suspend sales under executions and decrees of Courts, for sixty days.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That no sale shall be made for sixty days from the passage of this act, of property taken under any execution which has issued, or may issue, on the judgment or decree of any court, or justice of the peace, or on any replevy bond, forthcoming bond, or bond given on the purchase of property under execution, nor any bond given under the provision of the laws concerning occupying claimants of land: Provided, the defendant, in case moveable property be taken in execution, shall enter into bond with one or more sufficient securities, to be approved by the officer so having the property under execution, for the delivery of said property on the day and place of sale, which shall be fixed by such officer, on some day, not less than one, nor more than twenty days after the expiration of the sixty days herein mentioned; which bond, if not complied with, shall be returned by the officer, and have the same force and effect as delivery bonds, taken under the laws now in force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no sale shall be made by any commissioner or commissioners, acting under a decree in chancery during the said sixty days: Provided, the defendant shall, in case it be moveable property that shall be decreed to be sold, enter into a delivery bond as above mentioned, which bond the said commissioners are hereby authorized to take, and to make due return thereof to the clerk's office, in case such bond shall not be complied with; which bond so returned, shall have the force of a decree, and execution may issue thereon, and shall be endorsed, that no security shall be taken.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of the sixty days herein mentioned, it shall be the duty of the proper officer, and of the commissioners under decrees in chancery, to proceed and sell the estate in execution under a decree for sale, without a venditioni exponas, or further order of court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all officers in this commonwealth, who may have received, or levied any execution, or final process within this act, shall not collect any costs or commission to which he may be entitled by virtue of said process, or in consequence of his having levied the same, until the expiration of this act; nor shall any of the fees to which any officer may be entitled, growing out of any case coming within this act, be collected, until the expiration of this act. But nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to release any security upon any replevy or forthcoming bond, or any other security which the plaintiff in the execution may have before the passage of this act.

The United States' ship Columbus, the ship of the line built at Washington, dropped down from the Navy Yard a few days ago; and notwithstanding the time was from the lowness of the tides, unusually unfavorable for the attempt, she passed the bar at the mouth of the Eastern branch with very little difficulty. She is to be towed by the Steam Boat down to St. Mary's river, where her equipment for sea will be completed.—Had not the fear of detention by the ice prevented, it is believed she would have passed over the bar, and down the river, with all her armament and stores on board, water excepted.

The Columbus is to be commanded, on her first voyage, by Com. Barnard, who has arrived at the seat of government for the purpose of taking charge of her.—Nat. Intel.

STEAM SHIP.—The steam ship Savannah, capt. Rodgers, has arrived at Savannah, in 50 days from St. Petersburg, (Russia,) via Gopenhagen, Arundel, and Norway, and 33 days from the offing, all well, and to use capt. Rodgers' own phrase, neither a screw, bolt, or rope-yarn parted, although she experienced very rough weather.—Id.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening, the 23d inst. Mr. Sandy Holton to Miss Caroline Allen, daughter of Mr. Richardson Allen of this county.

On the 16th inst. John Stringfeller, to Miss Lucy Tandy, both of this county.

DIED.—In this town, on the 28th inst. Mrs. Margaret Keiser, at a very advanced age.

## ALMANACKS,

For Sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE.



## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Mr. Herrick offered for consideration, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law an additional national army, and also into the expediency of locating the same on the Muskingum river, at the town of Zanesville, in the state of Ohio."

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, in order to leave the enquiry in its broadest shape, and to make it wholly unobjectionable, the resolution was amended by striking out the words in *italic*; and, thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Morton, it was Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire whether, in any case, further time, than is already prescribed by law, ought to be allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, and purchased, pursuant to law, for and in behalf of the United States.

### RESTRICTION ON SLAVERY.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of New York, The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by him, in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law the introduction of slaves into the territories of the United States, west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Taylor said it was not his purpose to go into any discussion of the merits of this proposition; nor, he believed, would any discussion assist the ends he had in view. If a compromise of opposite opinions was to be effected, it appeared to him better that a committee should be appointed to examine into it, and make their report; and that the question should not be moved in this house, until that committee should have expended their best efforts on this object.

The question was then taken, without debate, on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division. A committee of seven members was ordered to be appointed accordingly.

Mr. Taylor then moved to postpone, until the first Monday in February next, the order of the day on the bill authorizing a convention of the People of Missouri, for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government.

Mr. Scott, delegate from Missouri, said he hoped that the proposition to postpone till the first Monday of February, would not succeed. It was of vast importance to the people of Missouri that an immediate decision should be made on this question. If the bill passed at an early day, the people would then have time to meet in convention, form their constitution, organize their government, elect members to a general assembly, on whom it would devolve to choose senators to the congress of the United States. If, on the other hand, the bill ultimately was lost, it was equally necessary that the people should be soon apprized of its failure, that they might have time to act for themselves, and frame a form of government, which he was convinced they would do, without waiting to again apply to Congress for the mere means of organization. The resolution which had been adopted furnished no good reason for the postponement—because it only proposed an enquiry into the expediency of the measure in relation to the territories, and could not control the constitutional enquiry, and right of the people of Missouri to form their constitution as a state.

And on the question, the order of the day on the Missouri bill was postponed to the second Monday in January.

Mr. Sargent, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was twice read and committed.

**VIRGINIA.**—THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH was, on Friday last, elected Governor of the State of Virginia for the ensuing year. BURWELL BASSETT and LYNN BANKS, were also in nomination.

**MARYLAND.**—Sam. Sprigg, of Prince George county, is elected Governor of the state of Maryland, for the ensuing year.

Edward Lloyd and William Pinkney are elected Senators in Congress from the same state.

The notorious swindler, Goodwin, alias Goodman, alias Goodhue, sometime since described in the Baltimore papers, was arrested at Havana early in November. He had presented forged letters of credit, and negotiated bills to a considerable amount upon Wm. Gray of Boston, upon Goodhue & Co. of New York—and had embarked for the United States, with his ill-gotten booty, which was seized with his person, and restored to the dupes who had purchased his drafts.—*Palt. Pap.*

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

The island of Cuba—is 700 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It has a superficial content of 49,000 square miles, which is equal to the size of England and Wales put together. It lies in the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, stretching from east to west. A range of mountains runs through it in the same direction. Although situated within the tropics, the breezes from the sea and the height of the mountains give it a healthy climate, and make it a very delightful residence.

The population of the island is 350,000 souls.

Its chief production is coffee, of which it could raise immense supply, but the indolent Spaniards have not put the hundredth acre under cultivation.

In the west end of the island, facing inwards towards the gulf, is the port and city of the Havannah.

The port is one of the finest in the world, capable of containing a thousand ships at once, and so narrow at the entrance, that not more than one can enter at a time.

The city contains a population of 25,000 souls.

This noble island was one of the first discoveries of Christopher Columbus, who took possession of it for the crown of Spain, to which it has since belonged, with the exception of a short period in 1763, when it was captured by the British. In the approaching wreck of all the Spanish dominion in the new world, the island of Cuba must find a new master. Too weak for self government, it cannot pretend to independence. Mexico, on becoming free, cannot take it for want of a naval force. The United States as the chief power upon the gulf of which it is the key, have a natural right to it; and England without any right to it whatever, openly manifests her disposition to seize it for the express purpose of annoying the United States, and taking to herself the produce of the Mexican mines.—Voe to the administration which should suffer this calamity to fall upon the people of the west! Then would the mouth of the Mississippi be closed up at the pleasure of an English captain! Then would the produce of the west lie and rot upon the hands of its inhabitants! Then would our deadly enemy have taken a position on our flank to apply at his leisure the lever of separation between the Atlantic states!—In the hands of the United States all these calamities would be avoided. The Havannah would become a principal station for the Republic fleet, and a link in the chain of union between the east and west: it would give protection to the commerce of the Mississippi, and command that of the empire of Mexico. The island of Cuba would furnish coffee, the only necessary of life which is not raised in some part of our territories. The mines of Mexico would give us at the same time gold and silver to replenish our exhausted banks, and leave but little to dread or wish for from the powers of Europe.

From the National Intelligencer.

**MEMORANDA FOR FINANCES.**

EXPORTS IN 1818.

Domestic produce, -	\$68,000,000
Foreign, - - - - -	19,000,000
Specie, - - - - -	12,000,000
Stocks, - - - - -	6,000,000
<b>Total, - - - - -</b>	<b>\$105,000,000</b>

EXPORTS IN 1820.

(a) Domestic, - - - - -	\$50,000,000
(b) Foreign, - - - - -	6,000,000
(c) Specie, - - - - -	2,000,000
(d) Stocks, - - - - -	3,000,000
<b>Total, - - - - -</b>	<b>\$61,000,000</b>

The disturbed state of Great Britain will cause an importation to secure property and by emigrants.

There will not be a return of goods equal to 60 millions, unless in consequence of alarm in Great Britain; for interest must be paid on 80 millions of stocks held abroad, and debts liquidated by individuals for former importations, and the expenses of our navy abroad paid.

By this estimate, the duties must diminish one-third.

Already burnt rye is used for coffee, and consumption of sugar, wine, &c. diminishes; and also production diminishes as workmen are dismissed for want of money to employ them.

Suppose 100,000 workmen driven, part to idleness and crime, and part to cultivate the western country, to increase products already superabundant:

100,000 men, at \$1 per diem, 300 days,

\$30,000,000 lost.

QUESTIONS.

How are appropriations to be met?

How are 30 millions, in England, of U. S. stock to be redeemed?

How is the emigration from America, just commenced, to be stopped?

How is industry, the cause of wealth to every nation, to be promoted?

How is usury to be diminished?

How are sacrifices of property to be prevented?

(a) This, I fear, is estimated too high. The price of exports has fallen one-third, and wheat and flour excluded from England.

(b) Foreign exports, viz: of tea, &c. reduced by diminution of imports.

(c) Little specie in the country to send.

(d) Not much more funded debt due.

FROM THE ARMS.

**AUDITOR'S REPORT ABRIDGED.**

Received at the Treasury during the year ending Nov. 10th, 1819, - \$181,248 10

Paid at the Treasury during the same period, - 163,904 28

Excess of receipts over expenditures, - 17,343 82

Add the balance in the treasury, November 10th, 1818, - 35,640 70

Which makes the balance in the treasury, November 10th, 1819, 53,984 52

There was due to the government on that day, - 44,704 15

There was due from the government on that day, including 49,182 30 due the Internal navigation fund not appropriated, - 62,399 73

Probable expenditures of the present year, - 109,360 65

Probable receipts including the amount by law devoted to Internal Navigation, and the amount in the treasury on the 10th November last, - 186,630 05

**PENITENTIARY.**

Agent's receipts to the Keeper from October 1st, 1818, to Oct. 1st, 1819, - 31,701 65

Expenses of raw materials, salaries, diet, fuel, &c. &c. - 29,727 78

Nett profit, - 2,973 07

Debt due the keeper and money paid out during the last year, - 35,914 22

Money received by him from the treasury, - 21,914 00

Leaving to the Keeper - 4,000 22

Debts due the state from the Penitentiary for loans, &c. - 41,583 09

Paid into the treasury during the last year, - 20,230 00

Still due the state, - 21,353 09

Raw materials on hand, - 6,017 51

Amount of sales for the last year, - 30,919 00

Debts and manufactured articles in the hands of the agent, - 63,490 77

The general account stands thus, CREDITS, - 60,417 93

DEBITS, - 56,311 83

Balance in favor of the institution - 33,106 13

Amount which the Penitentiary has received from the treasury more than it has paid in during the past year, - 1,684 00

### South America.

**VENEZUELA, GRENADA, &c.**

BALTIMORE, DEC. 17.

Copy of a letter to the editors of the American, dated St. Thomas, 26th November, 1819.

"The latest news here from Bolivar and his army, are, that he was successful. He has got possession of all the country near Carthagena, and of Carthagena itself, it is expected, he will be master, ere long. The government there have forwarded despatches to Havannah, stating that if they are not immediately reinforced, the place must fall. Whether this is correct or not is hard to say, for there are few reports that reach this place that can be relied on, respecting the movements of the Patriots.—The account published at Norfolk relative to the destruction of all the wooden houses here, is incorrect—not one was blown down during the late gale, in town; the houses in the country only suffered."

"I send you the last paper; it is without interest, and so are all that are published here. Admiral Campbell, of the Barbadoes station, died on board the Salisbury 63, on her arrival at Barbadoes from hence, after the late gale."

Capt. Gibson of the schr. William, has politely landed us the St. Thomas Times of the 23d Nov. last, from which we have made the following extracts:

St. Thomas, Nov. 23.

By a late arrival from Curacao, we have received the papers of that island up to the 15th inst.

The Curacao Courant of the 6th instant confirms the account of the capture and evacuation of Rio de la Hacha, by McGregor; but states that he had embarked his troops (with the exception of a few killed in the engagement) and proceeded to Aux Cayes.

A Jamaica paper states that Col. Rafter and the British officers were not shot at Porto Bello. They had been tried for a conspiracy and acquitted. Lord Cochrane had offered eight Spaniards for each British officer, and fifteen for Col. Rafter and ten for Mr. Moore.

Curacao, Nov. 13.

Private letters received here from different parts of the Spanish Main, agree in stating that Bolivar had been defeated in two actions by the troops of the King, and that the Viceroy, Samano, had in consequence re-occupied Santa Fe.—That Bolivar may have been defeated, we do not doubt, but the celerity of Samano's movements, and his having so speedily collected together such a large body of men, is rather questionable, for we recollect that captain Leon, of the schr. Admiral Dikert, who arrived here a few days ago, in a short passage from Carthagena, there saw and spoke with the vice king, then fugitive from Santa Fe, without troops, and with very slender means of raising any.

Extract of a letter from Puerto Cabello, dated 9th Nov. 1819.

"The tide of trade is stagnated here, but it is expected to take a brisk course soon, in consequence of the flattering news received by the mail from Maracaibo, of two successive defeats experienced by Bolivar from the army of Calzada, who is reported to have taken a booty of two millions of dollars, and recaptured the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada. This vicissitude accounts for the late movement of Morillo towards Barquisimeto, doubtless to obstruct Bolivar in his retreat. The vice roy is said to have joined Calzada with 3000 men. General Latore fell back on Grita, to provide himself with ammunition from Maracaibo, but, on learning Bolivar's defeat, marched on without fulfilling this object, with the view, no doubt, to come up with him."

"The squadron is here, except the Nymph and Ferrolina, which sailed for the Havannah, for the purpose of being repaired. We believe that the Comet, Palermo, Morillo and Lengo, will sail shortly, under the command of Solos Echegaray, with better success than heretofore, as he is an excellent officer."

ST. JAGO, (CUBA,) OCT. 4.

A King's brig, of 100 tons and 195 men, has taken from hence 100,000 dollars in specie, and has sailed in co. with four gunboats, probably for Africa.

Vessels from Africa, with Slaves, are continually arriving here; and, with shame we add, many of them are navigated by Americans calling themselves freemen, Christians and republicans.

### Donations.

THE Directors for the Lexington Library Company return their thanks to the Gentlemen below, for the donations made to the Institution during the year 1819:

Transactions of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society instituted in the year 1814. 4to. New York 1815.—Presented by the New York Literary & Phil. Society.

China, its commerce, arts, manufactures &c. by M. Berton. 4 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1813.—Presented by Messrs. Worley & Smith.

Two copies of Vindicta Libertina; or Ireland vindicated—by M. Carey. 8vo. Philadelphia 1819. Letter on Banking, 12mo. 1816. Appendix to 8th edition of the Office Branch. Philadelphia, 1817.—Presented by the author, H. Carey, Esq.

Journals of the house of Representatives and Senate of the U. States—years 1812-13 and 14. 6 vols.—Presented by Elisha J. Winery, Esq. of Lexington.

President's Message to Congress relative to France and Great Britain Dec. 1793, and the accompanying documents. 8vo. Phila. 1795.

President's Messages, 1808, and documents. 8vo. President's Messages, 1809-11. 8vo. Sketches of the History of America, by James T. Callender. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1798.

Patriotic Addresses to President Adams and his answers, 1798. 12mo.—Presented by Thos. T. Burr, Esq.

The History of Philip de Commines Knight, Lord of Argenton. 4o. Lond. 1874.

The Anti Jacobin or Weekly Examiner, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

The Ministry of the Spanish Border, 4th ed. 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh 1810.

Reflections upon Riddle, by Jeremiah Collier. A. M. 6th edition. 2 vols. 12mo. Dublin 1764.—Presented by F. A. Leary.

Catalogue of Books contained in the Philadelphia Library, together with the act of incorporation. 2 vols. 8vo.—Presented by the Directors of the Phil Library company.

Catalogue of Books in the New York Society Library, together with the charter and by-laws of the same. 8vo. N. York, 1813.—Presented by the Trustees of the New-York Society Library.

Catalogue of the Athenaeum of Boston, with a Memoir of the Institution and the Act of Incorporation. 8vo.—Presented by W. S. Shaw, Esq. Librarian.

Marshall's History of Kentucky, the first volume. 8vo. Frankfort, 1812.—Presented by Mr. Standish Ford.

A Last Appeal to the Market Street Presbyterian Church, &c. in seven Sermons; by James M. Chord. A. M. 8vo. Lexington, 1818.—Presented by Mr. T. M. Prentiss.

Don Vincente Paez's Letters on South America.—Presented by Thos. W. Hawkins, Esq. Three Trials, for publishing three papers, &c. 8vo. 1811.—Presented by W. F. Worley, Esq.

The "speech of Jesse Bledsoe, Esq. on the Resolutions proposed by him, concerning Banks, delivered in the senate of Kentucky, at the annual session of 1818.—Presented by the publishers, Messrs. Narverell & Carvin.

Wieland's Oberon, 2 vols. 12mo.—Presented

**Lexington Property Guards.**

The members of the above company are notified, that a stated meeting will be held at Luke Usher's, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Persons wishing to be admitted, will please hand their names to any one of the members.

M. J. NOUVEL, Sec.

December 31.

**Cotillion Party.**

THE third Cotillion Party will take place on THIS EVENING, December 31st, at Mr. Giron's Ball room, where a general attendance of the ladies is requested.

By order of the Managers.

**Broken Banks!!**

THE subscriber informs the public, that he will receive in payment of debts due him, and for BOOKS and STATIONARY, at a small discount, Notes on the following banks, viz: Georgetown, Burlington, Barboursville, Greensburg, Somerset, and Nicholasville, the State Bank of Tennessee and Nashville Bank, and their respective branches.

WM. W. WORSLEY.

Dec. 30, 1819.—53-3

**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscriber has removed his TOBACCO MANUFACTORY to Water-street, opposite the Lay Scales, where all persons may be supplied with

Tobacco, Segars and Snuff.

Low for Cash. He also keeps a small Shop on Mill-street, next door below Mr. Giron's Confectionary Store.

BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

Dec. 1, 1819.—53-3

**R. A. Gatewood,**

HAS JUST RECEIVED, IN ADDITION TO HIS FORMER ASSORTMENT, A LARGE AND VERY WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

**MERCHANDIZE,**

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, which he offers for sale, at the most reduced prices for CASH.

He also respectfully requests those who are in arrears with him, to come forward and settle their respective dues, either by payment or by Note.

Lex. Dec. 30, 1819.—53-4f

**Cash will be given for**

**TALLOW & SOAP GREASE,**

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-street and Water-street, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

Dec. 30.—53

JOHN BRIDGES.

**THIS DAY RECEIVED.**

**2500 lbs. best Green Coffee**

IN Barrels, which is offered low for Cash, or will be bartered for good merchantable WHISKY, delivered at Louisville—Persons wishing to make the exchange, would do well to call immediately at the Store Rooms of

SHREVE & COMBS.

Dec. 15, 1819.—51-3

### Malt Liquors

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the

LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY.

**Porter and Beer.**

And will in a short time, have PALE BEER ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Hieble and H. Wiers, esq. of Albion, Illinois, during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$5 per barrel

Bottled do. 14 per dozen

Beer 7 per barrel

Do. 34 per half barrel

Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery.

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel

Do. 2 per dozen

The Tars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

\*Mr. Flowers acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53tf

**EDUCATION.**

**James Logue,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will re-open his Academy on Monday next. At the commencement of last session, he was constrained, at the pressing solicitation of numerous applicants, to take a larger number than he desired. At present it is his intention to limit his School to a small and select number—parents, therefore, desirous of placing their children under his care, are requested to make immediate application.

**MR. PINKARD,**

Will at the same time and place, open a School for the education of a small and select number of Boys, at the rate of 25 dollars per annum. Those unacquainted with Mr. P. are referred to Dr. Boswell or Mr. Logue, for information respecting his qualifications.

53-3t December 30.

**Female School.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the people of Lexington, that he will open a School for Young Ladies on Monday the 3d of January, 1820, in the house on Mill-street, adjoining Mr. W. H. H. Inn. He will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History and Surveying.

Particular attention will be paid to the morals of those ladies placed under his care.

Terms of tuition made known at the School Room.

For character, reference is made to the Rev. Dr. Mlythe.

GEO. HOLTON.

Dec. 30.—52tf

**EDUCATION.**

WE the undersigned, Trustees of Bryan's Station School, inform the public, that they have employed Mr. B. ASKINS to take charge of said School for the ensuing year, and after having full proof of his capability the two last years, hereby certify, that as a teacher of English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic & Surveying, he excels any Teacher we have had. We therefore recommend him to the public as a man well qualified to teach English. He will commence his third year on the first Monday in January.

The price of tuition is \$20 for English Grammar, and Geography. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood in respectable families, at a moderate price.

JAMES ROGERS, GEORGE ROGERS, JOHN ROGERS, CLIFTON THOMPSON.

December 30.—53-3t

**A C A D.**

J. GREEN, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity, that he has for the present closed his engagements in the country, and intends, in future, to devote the whole of his time to his pupils in town. He promises punctual attendance, and his best endeavors towards the improvement of his Scholars. Those ladies who wish his services on the PIANO FORTE, will oblige him by an early application. Terms as usual.

53-3t December 30, 1819.

**The Subscriber's**

SCHOOLS will recommence on Monday the 3d of January, 1820. In the Academy connected with the elementary School, will be taught the Latin and Greek languages, in addition to the subjects heretofore taught.—Every endeavor will be made to lay the basis of a solid and substantial education, and to prepare Students for the University.

J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 30.—53-6t

**Hemp Wanted.**

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Lexington, December 24th, 1819.

WILL BE HIRED OUT FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS, Several Negroes—Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Wanted to purchase a few Thousand pounds, PORK.

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24.—52-4f

**5000 pounds Hogs' Bristles.**

THE highest price in Cash, will be given for 5000 lbs. of clean combed HOGS' BRISTLES, at the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber, on Main-street, two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1819.—52-5t

**Lexington Library Company.**

**Annual Election, &c.**

A GENERAL meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Library Rooms, on Saturday the 1st day of January next, for electing five Directors, a Treasurer, and Librarian, for the ensuing twelve months; and for other purposes, of general concern to the corporation.

THOS. M. PRENTISS, Librarian.

Dec. 14, 1819.—51-2t

Polls to open at 2 o'clock, P. M.

**DOMESTIC CLOTHS.**

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, of the Providence Manufactory, state of Rhode Island, consisting of

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS, Fine and Coarse ditto.

Which he proposes to sell very low for Cash, or on a short credit—Or he will Barter for country Produce.

THOMAS JANVARI.

Dec. 17, 1819.—51tf

### Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

#### Annual Election.

THE members of Independent Fire Company, No. 1, will meet at W. Cannell's, on the 1st Saturday in January next, at 6 o'clock P. M. to elect their Officers for the ensuing twelve months; and decide on an important proposition. A full meeting is anticipated.

T. M. PRENTISS, Sec'y.

Decr. 13, 1819.—51

**"Don't give up the Ship."**



### ENTERTAINMENT.

**LUKE USHER,**

(SIGN OF THE SHIP.)

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—49tf

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

**Isa Blanchard,**

REPAIRS WATCHES and CLOCKS of every description in the best manner. He keeps constant on hand, a large assortment of the best

Silver Ware, Watches & Jewellery, Steel Chains & Keys, Patent Time Pieces, Also, Masonic Breastpins.

Made in the strongest and neatest manner. All of which will be sold as low as any in the state, of the same quality. Opposite the Ky. Branch Bank of Lexington.

September 9.—37tf

**10,000 lbs. IRON,**

1500 lbs. WOOL, in fleece, A small invoice of GOODS, PRINTING PAPER and FULLER'S BOARDS, &c.

To be sold at 1, 2, and 3 years credit; payment made secure.

**NEGROES,**

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, to be hired the ensuing year.

WILL S. DALLAM.

No. 25.—48f3

**COTTON YARNS.**

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED OF CHAS. LES WILKINS, ESQ. THE

Manufacturing Establishment, (Late the Property of Mr. Lewis Sanders,) IN the neighborhood of Lexington, and having, at considerable expense, repaired the Machinery &c. announce to the public, that the Factory is now in complete operation; and that they are ready to supply orders with COTTON YARNS of superior quality, and of all Numbers and sizes.

Merchants who purchase to sell again, will be allowed a discount, that will make YARNS as cheap as Western Manufactures.

They therefore confidently expect a large trade of Western Merchants.

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT, JOHN BRAND, ELISHA WATFIELD, JOHN TILFORD.

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

**Postlethwait, Brand & Co.**

Fayette Cotton Factory, Sept. 20, 1819.

N. B. YARNS are deposited at the Stores of E. WATFIELD, and TILFORD, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, and for sale at reduced prices





FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

### To Miss \*\*\*\*\*

OF THE COURT OF ROCK-CASTLE, KENTUCKY.

O, turn on me that speaking eye,  
With soft and humid luster beaming,  
Pure as the stars of yonder sky,  
In mild and silver radiance streaming.

O charm me with that witching wile,  
Graceful, thy opening lips adorning,  
Which seem diffused with beauty's smile  
Twin rose buds in an April morning.

Lovely that smile, as orient dawn;  
"Sigh gleaming through springs genial show-  
ers,"  
"That wandering o'er the fragrant lawn"

Wake into life the infant flowers.

How sweet, how delicately bright  
The vermeil hue thy cheeks discloses,  
Like flushes of reflected light,  
From fragrant beds of blooming roses.

How fair that sylph-like form of thine,  
In every youthful charm excelling;  
Where symmetry hath chos'n her shrine,  
And beauty's self her graceful dwelling!

How sweet thy voice of bland delight,  
Soft on the vernal gale ascending,  
Where melody and love unite  
In rapture's tenderest accents blending!

But ah! thy heart, so pure, so kind,  
With gentler joy my soul entrances,  
When the full image of thy mind,  
Is pictured in thy meaning glances.

Then turn on me that speaking eye,  
With soft and humid luster beaming,  
Bright as the stars in yonder sky,  
In mild and silver radiance streaming.

C—Y LAD.

To the citizens of Lexington.

TAKE NOTICE,  
A ELECTION will be held at the Court  
House in Lexington, on Saturday the  
first day of January next, for eleven Trustees  
to serve during the year 1820. Polls to be open-  
ed at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Board,  
Attest, H. H. SMITH, clerk.  
Nov. 10—50

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,  
(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and  
Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity,  
that he will commence a new quarter on THIS  
DAY, 26th inst.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are  
requested to make immediate application to  
J. DARRAC, at his residence, on Main street.

Cotillion Parties.

Will take place every SATURDAY EVE-  
NING, where the ladies are respectfully in-  
vited. Gentlemen are requested to procure  
tickets of admittance from Mr. Deverin, or J.  
Darrac, as above will be admitted without.

Nov. 25, 1819—48-6t

Elephant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of  
T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings.  
Which they offer at a very reduced price.  
Jan. 1, 1819—4t

Keel Boats.

THE subscriber having established a BOAT  
YARD, on the Kentucky river, at the  
mouth of Quick sand, intends keeping on hand  
KEEL BOATS of every description. Appli-  
cation to col. Richard Taylor, at Frankfort,  
or Mr. R. Lanphear, at Lexington, will be  
attended to by me.

ISAAC D. SCOFIELD.  
Dec. 17, 1819—51-3m

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell

FOUNDRY.

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY  
BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington,  
second door below the Theatre, Water  
street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for  
Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will  
be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses  
and Houses; refined Wagon, Carriage and  
Gig BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and PLAT-  
IRONS; Scale Weights and Wolfe Irons;  
Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets  
and Still Cooks, with many other articles too  
tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25t

Fayette county, Set.

TAKEN up by Edward Turner, on South  
Elkhorn, an old BLACK HORSE, five  
hands high, with a star in his forehead,  
and some saddle spots on his back—no brands  
perceivable; appraised to \$16 before

JOHN PARKER.  
October 23d, 1819—52-3

Wanted,

ON hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman ac-  
quainted with cooking and washing. En-  
quire at the Gazette Office. July 9.

Replevin Bonds,  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed  
on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An  
act to provide for the ascertaining and survey-  
ing of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty  
with the Creek Indians, and for other pur-  
poses," the President of the United States is au-  
thorized to cause the lands acquired by the  
said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-  
veyed.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of  
the United States, do hereby declare and make  
known, that public sales for the disposal (a-  
greeably to law) of certain lands in the ter-  
ritory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in  
said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the  
sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in  
ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,  
in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2,  
east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and  
13, in range 4 east.

On the first Monday in September, for the  
sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—  
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and  
21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the  
sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in range 6 and  
7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and  
11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range  
10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11,  
west.

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the  
sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in  
ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14,  
in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range  
16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the  
said territory, on the first Monday in August  
next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12,  
13, 14 and 15, in range 6—9, 10, 11, 12, 13,  
14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and  
11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and  
11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting  
such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved  
according to law, for the use of schools and  
for other purposes. Each sale shall continue  
open for two weeks and no longer, and shall  
commence with the lowest number of section,  
township and range, and proceed in regular  
numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-  
ington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSEPH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are au-  
thorized to publish the laws of the United States,  
will insert the above once a week till the 1st  
of January next.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed  
on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled  
"An act to provide for the ascertaining and  
surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the  
treaty with the Creek Indians and for other  
purposes," the President of the United States is  
authorized to cause the lands acquired by the  
said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-  
veyed:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of  
the United States, do hereby declare and make  
known, that public sales for the disposal  
(agreeably to law) of certain lands in the  
Alabama territory, shall be held at Cahaba, in  
the said territory, on the second Monday  
in January next, and shall continue open three  
weeks, during which time shall be offered for  
sale:

Townships 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, 21, 22, and 23,  
in range 5

6, 7, 19, 20, & 12, in do. 6

17 and 19 in do. 7

17 and 18 in do. 8

17, 18, 19, and 20, in do. 9

21 and 22 in do. 13

21 in do. 15

part of township 19 in do. 18

except such lands as have been, or shall be,  
reserved by law for the support of Schools, or  
for other purposes: there shall be offered for  
sale in regular numerical order, commencing  
with the lowest number of section, township,  
and range.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash-  
ington, this 28th day of September, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSEPH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the  
Laws of the United States, will publish the a-  
bove once a week till the 7th of January next,  
and send their bills to the General Land Office  
for payment.

The Lexington Public

Advertiser.

DANIEL BRADFORD,  
PROPOSES publishing a paper in Lexing-  
ton, under the above title, to commence  
on the first Wednesday in January, 1820.

Having devoted nine years of his life to the  
duties of an editor, the proposed publisher  
deems it unnecessary to do more than refer  
his fellow citizens to the manner in which he  
discharged those duties.

CONDITIONS.

The Lexington PUBLIC ADVERTISER, to  
contain 4 large quarto pages, will be published  
twice a week.

The price to subscribers will be two dol-  
lars per annum, to be paid in advance, or  
THREE DOLLARS, payable quarterly yearly.

Price of Advertising as usual.

\*Persons holding subscription papers will  
please return them by the 20th December.  
Lexington, Dec. 3—49t

WOOL.

WANTED, a quantity of clean washed as-  
orted WOOL. Apply at the Fayette  
County Factory.

Also, a quantity of HOGS' LARD.  
POSTLETHWAITE, BRAND & Co.  
Sept. 30, 1819—40t

JUST RECEIVED.

1000lbs of best Cheese,  
To be sold low for Cash, or approved  
paper, by

SHREVE & COMES.  
Lex. December 3, 1819—49-2t

Notice.

WHAT whereas my wife, NANCY REYN-  
OLDS, has left my bed and board with-  
out any just cause or provocation, this is to  
forewarn all persons whatsoever, from harbor-  
ing, trading or crediting her on my account,  
as I am determined not to pay any debts that  
she may create or contract after this date.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.  
December 22d, 1819—52-3t

BIBLES.

A NUMBER of BIBLES, printed on the  
Lexington Stereotype Plates, are now  
ready for delivery at the depot, at S.  
Proctor's Warehouse. Price to Bible Asso-  
ciations 69 Cents, to others 75 Cents.

### Last and Best The Manufacturer.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public at large, that he intends carrying  
on the above business at its various branch-  
es in Lexington, Ky. Main cross-street, 3  
doors above Mr. Yeer's Curying Shop,  
where he intends keeping a constant supply  
of LASTS and BOOTTRESSES, which may  
be had low for Cash.

DAVID WEIGANT.  
Lexington, Nov. 25, 1819—48-3t

\*The Editors of the Nashville Messenger  
and Louisville Herald, will insert the above in  
their papers for 3 weeks and forward their ac-  
counts to this office for payment.

Cash for Barley.

GEORGE WOOD, will give the highest  
price CASH in hand, for BARLEY of  
good quality at

The Lexington New Brewery.  
Enquiry may be made of Dr. Eliza Warfield  
or Mr. John Brand.  
October 1—40t

Still for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLs, of dif-  
ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which  
he will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia a  
quantity of COPPER, which enables him to  
furnish STILLs and BOLLERS, of any size, at  
the shortest notice.

He also carries on the TANNING BUSINESS,  
as usual.

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

M. FISHEL.  
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4t

Thomas Essex & Co.

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and  
the public that they have removed their  
establishment next door to the store now oc-  
cupied by Messrs. Holliman, Pearson & Co.  
opposite the court house, on Main street,  
where they will constantly keep on hand—  
Blank Books, of every description. Banks,  
Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied  
with every thing in their line, on the best  
terms and on the shortest notice. They have  
now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrap-  
ping Paper, School Books, &c.

N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recom-  
mended, will meet with liberal wages and con-  
stant employ by applying as above.

March 19—12t

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,  
CONTAINING 4015 1/2 acres each, being  
parts of Genl. Clark's surveys on the Ohio,  
below the mouth of Tennessee.

The first begins a small distance below the  
mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the  
Ohio terminates a small distance above the  
mouth of Moccasin creek, being part of the sur-  
vey of 36,982 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's sur-  
vey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the  
Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of  
a tract of 350 poles. Both tracts  
extend from the river to the back lines of the  
respective surveys, of which they are parts,  
between parallel lines.

The title is derived direct from Gen. Clark,  
the deeds on record in the Office of the Court  
of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to

LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH,  
Philadelphia.

Jan. 1, 1819—4t [Ch. T. E. & Co.]

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of  
the above articles of the best quality,  
which he will sell low for Cash. He will con-  
tinue to carry on the TOBACCO MANU-  
FACTURING business in all its branches, on  
Upper-street, three doors above Church alley.

Orders for the above articles will be thank-  
fully received, and punctually attended to.

BENJ. LOTSPEICHL  
May 4th, 1819—19t

Blank Checks.

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the  
Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers  
and Mechanics Bank, of Lexington, in  
books, or by the quire. Also, checks on the  
United States Bank and the Lexington Branch  
of the same.

May 29—4t

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton,

has just received from New York and Phila-  
delphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw  
BONNETS,

LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver  
Ware.

All of which will be sold as cheap as can be  
purchased in the Western country. Opposite  
the Gazette Office, Main street.  
Lexington, 3d June, 1819—24t

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED between the  
4th and 10th of July last,  
from the subscriber, living  
in Lexington, Ky. a GREY  
HORSE, with a dark mane,  
short dock and switch tail,  
dark legs, dish face and full  
eyes. He is fourteen and a  
half hands high, or upwards, to the best of my  
recollection between six and seven years  
old, was mottled when he left here. He is  
supposed to have been raised in the neighbor-  
hood of Lexington.

The subscriber will give TEN DOLLARS  
reward to the person who shall deliver said  
horse to him in Lexington, and pay all reason-  
able expenses.

FRANCIS KRICHEL.  
December 10, 1819—50t

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE SPEECH

OF

JESSE BLEDSOE, ESQ.

ON THE SUBJECT OF  
Banks and Banking.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

### Public Notice.

THE subscriber will give for HOGS, deliv-  
ered at either gross or neat at Leesdown,  
on the Kentucky river, a liberal price. He  
will give 50 Cents per Bushel for WHEAT—  
40 Cents per Gallon for WHISKY; and  
One Dollar per Bushel for PEAS or BEANS,  
delivered at the above place.

JAMES JOHNSON.  
Great Crossings, Dec. 1819—49t

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles of this admirable wa-  
ter, just received and for sale by JAMES M.  
PIKE, who considers no other recommenda-  
tion necessary than to assure the public that it  
is of the genuine French importation.

Cheapside, No. 7, July 21—30t

For Sale or Rent.

And possession given immediately.

A large New 2 Story Brick House,  
SITUATED at the corner of Market and  
Mechanick streets, near the University.  
This building is well situated, and calculated  
for a boarding house, having 7 rooms above the  
seller, with 3 in the cellar. If sold a great  
bargain will be given, and if rented, it will be  
rented low. For terms, apply to Bushrod  
Boswell, or to the subscriber.

JOHN STARKS.  
October 15th, 1819—42t

SALT.

THE Subscribers have just Received,  
A quantity of Salt,

For sale at two DOLLARS per bushel, by  
the Barrel.

HIGGINS & PRITCHETT.  
August 12, 1819—35t

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford  
Road.

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,  
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with  
SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose of  
manufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the  
firm of

SPENCER COOPER & CO.

Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-  
Powder, equal to any made in the United States  
and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and  
they will continue to give the highest price  
for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-  
well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at  
their Mills.

SPENCER COOPER & CO.  
Jan. 1, 1819—4t

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's  
Rope Walk for a term of years, with the  
intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the  
highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered  
at said Walk, where RALE ROPE, CA-  
BLES and THREED HOPES, of all descrip-  
tions, may be had on the shortest notice, war-  
ranted of equal quality to any manufactured in  
the United States. They wish to purchase a  
quantity of T. H.

MORRISON & BRUCE.  
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—4t

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,  
Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the  
property of JAMES KEENE, de'd on Water-  
street.

HENRY WATT.  
Lexington, February 3, 1819—4t

E. Warfield,

Will give the highest price for  
BARLEY,

At his Store in Lexington.  
Oct. 15th, 1819—42t

United States of America,

Seventh Circuit Court, }  
Kentucky District, }  
November Term, 1813.

Alexander Cranston & Co.—comps.  
against

John P. Schatzell, &c.—defts.

IN CHANCERY.

I, JOHN B. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh  
Circuit Court of the United States in and  
for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify  
that the order of injunction awarded herein,  
restraining the defendant Schatzell from dis-  
posing of the effects of the firm of J. P. Schat-  
zell & Co. was at the present term rescinded,  
and that the said John P. Schatzell has been  
invested with power and authority to receive  
and collect all money due to the said firm of  
J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell,  
and to settle and adjust all accounts which re-  
late to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto  
subscribed my name, and affixed the  
seal of said Court—this 22d day of  
December 1813, and of the Independ-  
ence of the United States the 43d.

JOHN B. HANNA.

NOTICE.